## News

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF PORTLAND-SALEM, OR-WA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2000

Workers in the Portland-Salem, Oregon-Washington, metropolitan area averaged \$17.02 per hour during September 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Stanley P. Stephenson reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.68 per hour and accounted for 50 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.49 per hour and represented 33 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$10.73 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 179 firms representing 443,000 workers in the Portland-Salem metropolitan area, which includes Clackamas, Columbia, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill Counties in Oregon; and Clark, County, Washington. Seventy-six percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Portland-Salem metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 65 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, mechanical engineers averaged \$29.71 per hour; accountants and auditors, \$23.18; licensed practical nurses, \$16.14; and cashiers, \$10.37. Blue-collar occupations included electricians earning \$22.71, truck drivers at \$18.45, construction laborers at \$15.30 per hour, and stock handlers and baggers at \$10.83. In the service occupations, nursing aids, orderlies and attendants averaged \$9.74; early childhood teachers' assistants, \$7.50 per hour; and waiters and waitresses, \$6.68.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See table 2.) For example, full-time employees in the Portland-Salem metropolitan area averaged \$17.51 per hour and part-time workers earned \$12.29. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.88 per hour; while their nonunion counterparts made \$12.71.

The NCS is a part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, OR-WA, September 2000 (Bulletin number 3105-78). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the San Francisco Information Office by calling 415-975-4350. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/compub.htm">http://www.bls.gov/compub.htm</a>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from <a href="Ready Facts">Ready Facts</a>, the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in San Francisco, by dialing 415-975-4567 and requesting document 9530.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the San Francisco Economic Analysis & Information Office at 415-975-4350 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. pacific time.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, OR-WA, September 2000

National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, C	OK-WA, September 2000			State and local		
	To	Total Private industry		industry	government	
Occupation(3)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
All excluding sales	\$17.02 17.16	2.8 2.7	\$15.91 16.01	3.4 3.3	\$21.07 21.09	3.7 3.7
White collar	20.68	3.0	19.90	4.0	22.38	3.9
White collar excluding sales	21.46	2.7	20.93	3.6	22.40	3.9
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.31 26.76 30.65	2.1 2.2 4.7	24.74 26.41 31.09	3.0 3.4 5.1	26.06 27.16	2.9 2.6 -
Mechanical engineers	29.71	7.2	29.71	7.2	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c	31.94	9.2	31.94	9.2	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.50 29.92	5.7 5.8	29.57 30.03	6.1 6.2	-	-
Natural scientists Health related	- 24.22	- 4.9	- 24.78	- 5.6	- 22.15	- 8.8
Registered nurses	23.65	2.8	23.28	3.0	-	- 0.0
Teachers, college and university	31.30	6.9	27.25	14.9	32.92	6.6
Other post-secondary teachers	24.32	10.6	-	-	24.76	15.3
Teachers, except college and university	28.01	2.1	21.38	11.3	28.99	2.0
Elementary school teachers	28.65	1.6	-	-	29.04	1.3
Secondary school teachers	30.50	1.7	24.20	12.8	30.93	1.7
Teachers, special education	23.92	7.7	-	-	-	-
Teachers, n.e.c	25.56	8.3	-	-	-	-
Vocational and educational counselors	19.70	23.1	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners Psychologists	18.94 16.50	16.8 14.0	- -	-	22.92 -	10.8 -
Social, recreation, and religious workers Social workers	17.96 18.50	4.5 3.7	17.67 -	7.8 -	18.14 -	5.3 -
Lawyers and judgesWriters, authors, entertainers, athletes,	-	-	-	-	-	-
and professionals, n.e.c	23.39	10.7	24.30	12.1	-	
Technical	18.54	4.8	19.28	5.5	16.33	7.3
Licensed practical nurses  Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	16.14 15.95	5.0 6.8	- 15.90	6.9	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.00	6.7	30.25	8.6	33.07	7.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.68	5.4	36.54	6.7	37.02	9.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	42.15	11.2	-	-	42.15	11.2
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	46.59	11.7	46.59	11.7	-	-
Administrators, education and	40.04		00.01	04.5		
related fields	42.64	8.4	32.01	21.5	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c Management related	34.49 21.12	7.8 5.4	35.53	8.7 4.9	24.64	70
Accountants and auditors	23.18	5.4 7.3	20.06	4.9	24.61	7.2
/ totourname and additors	20.10	1.3			_	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, OR-WA, September 2000 (Continued)

National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, (				State and local		
	Total		Private industry		government	
Occupation(2)		Relative		Relative		Relative
Occupation(3)	Mean	error <sup>4</sup>	Mean	error <sup>4</sup>	Mean	error <sup>4</sup>
	Mean	(percent)	Mean	(percent)	Mean	(percent)
		(percent)		(percent)		(percent)
White collar (Continued)						
Sales	\$14.68	10.9	\$14.68	11.0	-	-
Supervisors, sales	17.15	6.6	17.15	6.6	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	9.05	8.3	8.53	7.2	-	-
Cashiers	10.37	6.3	10.28	6.5	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.63	2.8	13.68	3.7	\$13.53	3.4
Secretaries	14.15	2.6	14.36	3.3	13.81	3.8
Receptionists	10.96	6.3	10.96	6.3	-	-
Information clerks, n.e.c	14.52	12.2	-	-	_	-
Order clerks	11.37	5.6	11.12	5.2	_	_
Library clerks	11.35	4.4	-	-	11.35	4.4
Records clerks, n.e.c	13.29	3.4	_	_	-	
Bookkeepers, accounting and						
auditing clerks	14.76	5.6	14.69	6.0	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	14.44	6.4	14.44	6.4	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks	12.70	13.2	11.91	12.1	_	_
General office clerks	12.21	3.8	12.71	7.3	11.91	3.7
Teachers' aides	11.88	5.5	-	-	11.90	5.6
Administrative support, n.e.c		6.2	14.33	7.9	-	-
Blue collar	14.49	3.6	14.28	3.8	17.38	4.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.70	4.9	17.45	5.4	19.82	7.3
Industrial machinery repairers	22.04	6.1	22.04	6.1	-	
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	14.45	11.5	-	-	_	_
Electricians	22.71	5.6	_	_	_	-
Supervisors, production	21.65	8.1	21.65	8.1	_	-
Machinists	22.19	10.7	22.19	10.7	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment						
assemblers	10.00	3.7	10.00	3.7	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and						
inspectors	13.71	5.4	13.69	5.5	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c	15.75	16.5	15.75	16.5	-	-
Printing press operators	20.81	10.5	21.34	11.4	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	12.54	5.8	12.54	5.8	-	-
Welders and cutters	16.13	4.5	16.13	4.5	-	-
Assemblers		11.1	12.38	11.1	-	-
Miscellaneous hand working, n.e.c	8.63	14.2	8.63	14.2	-	-
Transportation and material moving	16.03	6.9	16.15	7.7	15.10	6.3
Truck drivers	18.45	6.3	18.76	6.5	-	-
Motor transportation, n.e.c	11.87	16.5	-	_	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment						
operators	12.60	9.1	12.60	9.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,(1) all workers:(2) Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government,

National Compensation Survey, Portland-Salem, OR-WA, September 2000 (Continued)

Transition and Compensation Curvey, Forniand Caloni, C	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation(3)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar (Continued)						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers,						
and laborers	\$11.60	4.8	\$11.29	5.1	\$16.15	3.5
Construction laborers	15.30	10.9	15.68	12.3	· -	-
Production helpers	10.52	9.0	10.52	9.0	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.83	10.0	10.83	10.0	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.63	9.9	12.63	9.9	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	9.97	8.8	9.97	8.8	-	-
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	12.40	5.2	11.75	5.9	-	-
Service	10.73	4.8	8.88	3.3	17.39	4.8
Protective service	14.45	11.9	9.39	8.2	20.53	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	9.42	7.9	8.86	6.9	_	_
Food service	8.32	3.6	8.08	3.2	11.39	9.3
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.84	1.7	6.75	1.0	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	6.68	1.3	6.68	1.3	-	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	7.04	4.4	6.74	1.8	-	-
Other food service	9.52	3.4	9.24	2.7	11.86	8.9
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.60	5.6	12.60	5.6	-	-
Cooks	10.28	5.8	9.56	3.4	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.40	4.4	-	-	-	-
Food preparation, n.e.c	7.79	3.5	7.67	3.5	-	-
Health service	9.90	4.2	9.88	4.3	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.74	4.0	9.72	4.0	-	-
Cleaning and building service	10.13	10.7	9.54	11.9	12.10	7.2
Janitors and cleaners	9.72	10.9	-	-	11.95	7.7
Personal service	8.63	7.2	8.17	6.8	12.22	7.7
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.50	4.3	-	-	-	-
Child care workers, n.e.c	9.52	13.7	_	_	_	_

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

<sup>4</sup> The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a confidence interval around a sample estimate.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group,(2) National Compensation

Survey, Portland-Salem, OR-WA, September 2000

	Private industry and State and local government					
Occupational group	Full-time	Part-time				_
	workers <sup>3</sup>	workers <sup>3</sup>	Union⁴	Nonunion⁴	Time⁵	Incentive <sup>5</sup>
All occupations	\$17.51	\$12.29	\$18.21	\$16.39	\$16.94	\$21.42
All excluding sales		12.49	18.35	16.50	17.15	-
White collar	21.00	16.96	20.13	20.93	20.66	21.46
White-collar excluding sales	21.74	18.14	20.54	21.91	21.46	-
Professional specialty and technical	25.84	21.28	26.47	24.62	25.31	-
Professional specialty		23.51	27.45	26.28	26.76	-
Technical		17.70	16.43	19.04	18.54	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial		-	21.45	33.57	31.00	-
Sales	15.25	8.68	12.05	15.08	12.15	21.46
Administrative support, including clerical	13.82	11.01	13.60	13.65	13.63	-
Blue collar	14.82	10.35	16.88	12.71	14.47	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.72	-	20.01	15.85	17.64	-
and inspectors	13.80	-	16.98	11.92	13.71	-
Transportation and material moving	17.09	-	17.34	14.38	16.03	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.87	9.89	13.43	10.29	11.60	-
Service	11.45	7.77	15.69	8.92	10.73	

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

<sup>3</sup> Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

<sup>5</sup> Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group,(2) private industry. National Compensation Survey. Portland-Salem. OR-WA. September 2000

industry, National Compensation Survey, Portland						
		Full-time a	and part-time workers			
			100 workers or more			
	All					
	private	50 - 99		100 - 499	500	
Occupational group	industry	workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	workers	workers	
	workers				or more	
			Mean			
					_	
All occupations	\$15.91	\$12.75	\$16.64	\$16.33	\$17.42	
All excluding sales	16.01	12.83	16.70	16.35	17.49	
White collar	19.90	16.00	20.63	20.17	21.65	
White-collar excluding sales	20.93	17.74	21.41	21.16	21.88	
•						
Professional specialty and technical	24.74	22.20	25.14	23.71	26.57	
Professional specialty	26.41	23.94	26.70	24.46	29.17	
Technical	19.28	-	19.16	20.04	18.56	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.25	23.25	30.99	31.41	28.99	
Sales	14.68	12.09	15.76	16.03	-	
Administrative support, including clerical	13.68	12.45	13.88	14.01	13.58	
., .						
Blue collar	14.28	13.94	14.34	14.63	13.67	
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.45	18.19	17.31	18.63	14.82	
Machine operators, assemblers,						
and inspectors	13.69	11.31	13.96	14.69	12.98	
Transportation and material moving	16.15	15.93	16.21	15.47	18.82	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers,						
and laborers	11.29	10.21	11.46	11.60	10.78	
Service	8.88	8.02	9.47	9.09	11.62	

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

<sup>3</sup> Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.